ATTACHMENT 4

Description of Site 300 low threat discharges to ground along with required Best Management Practices

Type of discharge (estimated volume)	Best management practices
Water (varies, one time discharges from a few gallons up to 5,000 gallons)	Minor discharges primarily associated with maintenance and operations of potable, deionized water or low-conductivity water systems. Large volume discharges reaching surface waters are permitted by NPDES permit CAG9950001. Small discharge volumes of potable, deionized water or low-conductivity water may be allowed to evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. Minimize erosion during discharge.
Air conditioner and compressor condensate (at most continuous drip)	Condensate must evaporate or percolate into the ground. Direct discharge to storm drain or surface waters is prohibited. No treatment chemicals are added. Units that discharge elevated metals as a result of corrosion in the system have condensate captured and characterized for proper disposal.
Landscape irrigation (varies from 10 to 300 gallons)	Excess runoff must evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. Minimize use of water to prevent excess runoff. Follow BMPs for pesticide and fertilizer application.
Pavement, building and window washing and equipment rinsing (varies from 10 to 300 gallons)	Excess water must evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. Use no soaps, detergents, or other cleaning chemicals. Use dry-cleaning methods for pavement cleaning when possible. Use water only when deemed necessary. Care is taken to ensure that water-washed areas have had no spills of toxic or hazardous materials, or that the spills were properly cleaned prior to any washing activity. Minimize water use.
Culvert flushing (varies from 100 to 5000 gallons)	Culverts are visually inspected annually and cleaned when needed. Cleaning involves removing accumulated sediments either with a backhoe or hand digging. Residual sediments may be flushed from the culvert with potable water. Removed sediments are used to reinforce channel banks or removed from the drainage channel for disposal or reuse elsewhere at Site 300.

Continued

ATTACHMENT 4 - CONTINUED

Description of Site 300 low threat discharges to ground along with required Best Management Practices

Type of discharge	Best management practices
Rainwater collected in secondary containment (varies based on size of berm and size of rain event, 60 gallons up to 5000 gallons)	Water collected in secondary containment berms must be evaluated prior to release to ensure the water is uncontaminated. Secondary containment maybe used for oil containing equipment, industrial wastewater retention systems, hazardous wastewater retention systems, hazardous waste accumulation areas (WAAs) and hazardous waste permitted facilities (TSDFs). These release evaluation protocols depend on the system containing the rainwater, and may include visual evaluation for sheens (at oil containing equipment), visual evaluation for contaminants (all systems), review of records to ensure no unexpected loss of liquid from the primary container, review of records to verify that any spills or releases have been cleaned up (all systems), sampling and analysis of the first rainwater of the season (industrial and hazardous wastewater retention systems, WAAs and TSDFs). Any water released to ground from berms must be released in a manner such that it evaporates or percolates into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water.
Emergency eye wash and safety showers (30 gallons per unit tested)	Excess water from tests must evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. After use in an emergency, follow emergency response procedures to address any contamination that may need to be cleaned up.
Building fire sprinkler system tests (50 gallons per sprinkler system to several thousand gallons for deluge systems)	When no chemicals are added to the fire suppression system, water from tests may be allowed to evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. Measures are taken to ensure that no property damage, including erosion, results from the tests. When used in the event of an emergency, normal emergency response procedures are followed to address any contamination.
Fire hydrant testing (varies 750 to 1,500 gallons per hydrant)	When discharge will not reach surface waters, water may be discharged without dechlorination. If discharge may reach surface waters, follow requirements of WDR 5-00-175. Use erosion control measures during discharge to prevent soil erosion at the release site. Erosion prevention measures may include the use of a banana tube to direct flow away from erosion-prone areas and the use of hoses if necessary to direct the discharge to a suitable discharge location.

Continued

ATTACHMENT 4 - CONTINUED

Description of Site 300 low threat discharges to ground along with required Best Management Practices

Type of discharge	Best management practices
Wet hose drills and hose tests (hose tests, up to 3000 gallons annually; drills, vary depending on drill scenario)	Allow water from drills to evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. Implement erosion prevention measures.
Fire apparatus rinsing (up to 100 gallons per vehicle)	Rinse one to two times per week at the Fire House using a minimum amount of potable water and wipe down. Allow excess water to evaporate or percolate into the ground to prevent discharge directly into storm drain or surface water. No soaps, detergents, or chemical cleaners can be used. When a full cleaning is required, the equipment is taken to an approved wash facility.